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The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOL. XXI.

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The Weekly Intelligencer
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The Intelligencer.

A Word to City Readers.

We have our say this morning pretty fully and plainly in regard to some features of the Railroad and Bridge Question now before the First Branch of Council. It is asking a good deal to ask that all we have said under the several heads may be read; but we feel that the present is a crisis in the financial affairs of the city which dwarfs in the gravity of its consequences all else that can for a day or two occupy the attention of city tax-payers. We have not, of course, discussed the question exhaustively; but we have presented facts and considerations enough, we trust, to awaken a solicitude in the minds of those who may do us the honor to give them a careful reading as to the action to be taken by the First Branch of Council at a meeting to be held, perhaps this evening, but certainly at a very early day.

The City Debt Greater than Reported.

We have again to correct former statements in regard to the amount of the city's debt. Col. N. WILKINSON, who is probably better informed than any one else, has called attention to the fact that there is still a large amount outstanding of what are called "compromise bonds." Col. W. and the Chairman of the Finance Committee examined the figures Saturday, and they report that the debt is \$640,000. It is to be borne in mind that these are only the obligations of the city. The county has a considerable debt of which this city will have seven-eighths to pay. Just what it is beyond the subscription to the P. W. & K. Railroad, we cannot at present say, but our share of that is about \$200,000. Thus the real debt now hanging over the taxable property in this city is at least nine hundred thousand dollars. If the subscriptions passed by the Second Branch of Council are consummated by the First, that would add \$300,000, with a liability for \$300,000 more. These sums aggregate the enormous sum of \$1,800,000. Then the proposed county subscription to the Bridge would add about \$80,000 more or \$1,880,000—with a crying need of new water works and costly improvements in streets and sewers, especially in the Southern part of the city. It is a cheerful prospect!

Bad Faith With the Friends of the Bridge.

When the hired attorneys of the "Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company," an organization whose real character and resources are indicated in another article, and the paid agents and clergymen and the pensioned newspaper of Mr. Contractor Willson of New York, were engineering the election here last spring on the question of subscribing \$700,000 to make his fat contract good, the working people of the city were appealed to to vote for subscription on the ground that the money would all go to build a bridge, would be spent in our midst, would make money and work plenty and make prosperous times for the working classes, while the rich (said the pitiful delusions) would have to foot bill. The proposition of the Railroad Company to subscribe all it got from this city, and \$100,000 more, to the Bridge was urged as the chief merit of the whole business. Hundreds of men voted for the subscriptions on the faith of these representations.

But now what? An amendment to the railway ordinance is offered in the Second Branch of Council by a friend of the Bridge, the purpose and effect of which was simply and only to secure beyond peradventure what was promised last spring. It was that the \$300,000 subscribed to the Railway Company should go directly to pay that company's subscription to the Bridge. What possible objection could be made to this, if there was an honest intention that the company should pay its subscription to the bridge as pledged? Yet there was objection. The very persons who were foremost in making these pledges last May, were the first to object to putting them into practical execution when the time came to do so. All the W. & L. E. members of the Second Branch voted against it. One of the chief fugitives of the Railway Company gets up in Council and announces that Mr. ALTYMAN's amendment had killed the whole project, and the pensioned organ of the Company comes out next morning and laments that this amendment makes railroad prospects "indeed very gloomy!" What does it all mean? Why does it make railroad prospects "gloomy" to provide a way whereby the Railroad Company's promised subscription to the Bridge will have to be paid? Why, because in truth the railroad people never intended that it should be paid. They were playing false with our people when they said so. The ALTYMAN amendment has stripped off their disguise and shown their real purpose. The resolution adopted by the Directors of the Railroad Company at Steubenville helps illustrate it. They provided for a subscription to the Bridge (after our subscription to their stock had been made) to be paid by an issue of "ad-

ditional bonds to the amount of \$3,000 per mile of the road," taking "a guaranty that this subscription with other stock should secure the building of the bridge." (That's good!) We have shown elsewhere that the Railway Company have nothing that can mortgage. Bonds secured by a second mortgage on nothing, is therefore what they now propose to give the Bridge, and will if the ordinance passes without Mr. ALTYMAN's amendment. Of what value would such bonds be to the Bridge Company? Who would cash them at any price? And unless they could be cashed how would they be available for building the Bridge? The city and county would have \$400,000 in the Bridge and that would be the limit of the Bridge Company's resources. That could be sunk before the piers would be ready for the superstructure. And the \$300,000, if the company got it, would just about make one tunnel on Short Creek; and when that was spent the Railway Company would be about at the end of its cash resources. A piece of a bridge and a hole in the ground would be the net result, with the creditors of the Railroad howling for the other \$300,000 for which we had become liable. How do the friends of the Bridge like the prospect, if the ALTYMAN amendment is defeated? and how do our citizens like it, on general principles?

The Resources of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.

When Dr. LOGAN, speaking for the taxpayers of the city, stood up in the Second Branch of Council last Friday night and asked repeatedly that the advocates of the W. & L. E. Company on that floor would give some information touching the resources, prospects and character of the organization to which they proposed to give \$300,000, (with a contingent of \$380,000 more,) his inquiry was met with blank silence. There was plenty of loud talk about the Wheeling & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, a something that exists "only" in name, and about the loan of last year consolidating the debt, but not one word of information about the status of the corporation, before them taking a subscription. We trust the ignorance in the First Branch touching this Company is not so dense as in the Second. Nevertheless, we venture to suggest a few facts which may serve to put inquiry on the track of others.

Article 8, section 6 of the Ohio Constitution provides that

"The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town or township, by a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or to raise money for or loan its credit to or in aid of any such company, corporation or association."

This shows that only individual citizens in Ohio can subscribe to the stock of a railroad company. A law was passed by the Legislature of Ohio last April to allow counties, cities, incorporated towns and townships to build railroads for themselves and lease or sell them. The law is meant to be an evasion of the constitutional prohibition. It is, we believe, a plain violation of it. It is held in Ohio to be of doubtful constitutionality, and at least one case is pending to test it. But under the law the corporate bodies named may make debts to build railroads of their own till their aggregate indebtedness amounts to 5 per cent on their tax basis. The contracts for construction are to be let to the lowest bidder, after due advertisement. The bonds issued are to be placed with the State Treasurer, to be paid over by him in installments as the work progresses, upon the certificate of the chief engineer endorsed by the corporate authorities; but the Treasurer retains 15 per cent of the whole till the whole work is completed. The corporate authorities may lease the road or may sell it; but the contract in either case needs ratification by the voters.

It is by favor of this law that the W. & L. E. Company profess to expect such local aid as will enable them to build their road. The Railroad Committee submitted to Council last Tuesday night, with other documents, (all printed in our columns Thursday,) a report from the President of the W. & L. E. Company, purporting to exhibit the "local subscriptions to the stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company." The first item is: "Amount of local subscriptions reported October 7, 1872, \$479,950." Then follow amounts "voted" by Sandusky, Milan, Norwalk, New London, Navarre and Martin's Ferry, aggregating \$405,000. Then comes "Wheeling subscription \$300,000," and the whole are footed \$1,184,950. We mentioned the other morning that there was no authority for putting Wheeling down as a subscriber, because her subscription had not been made and may not be. There has been no agreement with the Company that it would be. It is as yet simply a matter of expectation. This leaves Mr. Wood only \$94,950. Now under the provisions of the law referred to, (which any one can examine for himself,) not one dollar of the \$465,000 voted by the cities named is subscribed to the stock of the W. & L. E. Company, as stated by Mr. Woods. We regret that he has placed himself in such a position, but as one of the "third houses" which secured the passage of the "Boesed law" he is perfectly familiar with its provisions and knows what we say is true. A rumor has been industriously circulated in this city lately that this law has been repealed. It is not true. The law was passed on the 23d of last April, near the close of the legislative session. There has been no session of the Legislature since, and it therefore could not have been repealed. But to convince a doubter, a

telegram was sent last Friday to the Secretary of State of Ohio and he replied that the law was unchanged. As to the remaining \$479,950 "local subscriptions," Mr. Woods does not show how much of this is subscribed by individuals and how much by townships, villages and counties. We should like to know how that is and how much of the individual subscriptions can be collected. Those are secrets profoundly locked in the bosom of the W. & L. E. corporation. But taking Mr. Woods' own exhibit, we are confident there is not now \$100,000 of bona fide individual subscription, which is the only character of subscription that can be made in Ohio to the stock of the Company.

The contract with Willson & Co.—if we remember what was said about that document last Spring—is that \$10,000 a mile of stock must be raised along the line; that \$10,000 will then be subscribed by the contractors, and that \$15,000 a mile of bonds secured by a mortgage on the road is to be issued to pay for construction. If all the subscriptions reported by Mr. Woods were actually stock taken, it would be but half the local subscription required. But the peculiar difficulty arises from the fact that they are not. If the \$10,000 a mile stock could be raised—the probability of which must be considered remote—the contractors could not take the other stock unless they could at the same time float the \$15,000 a mile of bonds; for they would have nothing wherewith to prosecute the work. But how could they float bonds at all? What would they have to lay a mortgage on? They may get the contracts for building the local roads if they are in each case the lowest bidder. Not otherwise. They may lease those roads, but they cannot lay a mortgage on a lease. They may buy them after they are built and mortgage them for the purchase money. But what have they meanwhile to mortgage to raise money for building the rest, and the far greater part, of the line? Here will be fifty-five miles of very costly road on this end of the line, a very small part of which will be built by local corporations. It will have to be done out of the resources of the W. & L. E. Company. Mr. Woods reports that according to the engineer's estimate that piece of road will cost \$2,135,290.50. If the Wheeling subscription is made the Company will have about \$400,000 of resource—just enough to pay its subscription to the bridge; and if Mr. ALTYMAN's amendment sticks, \$300,000 of this will not come under their control at all. That will still leave these two millions unprovided for. How it can be raised, and how the rest of the means can be obtained necessary to build the rest of the line between the links to be supplied by local subscriptions, is something that needs to be explained. It is something that deeply concerns this city, if these subscriptions are to be made. If it is not satisfactorily explained before the city is made liable for this \$300,000 (besides the \$300,000 for the Bridge) there will be a day of reckoning for the parties responsible for such folly.

CHARLESTON LETTERS.—The blockade

has lifted a little and in consequence we have this morning another batch of letters from our attentive correspondents at the Temporary Seat. Our Charleston letters are all sprightly and readable. They are written by intelligent gentlemen whose opportunities for seeing the inside as well as the surface of affairs at the Capital are as good as the best. Writing each from his own point of view, they give us a better report of affairs there than any one could possibly do. They all indicate that the Capital agony is getting to be dreadful. Bottom hole machines will soon be needed to restore the members' coats. There are some things about the Capital business that give us pain. One is that the weather should pervasively turn against Charleston again, just as it did last winter, so as to make an unfair and unfavorable impression on the members. Another is that our genial old friend, Col. SUMNER, should lose his temper and indulge profane yokes. Another is that the happy Democratic family should fall out among themselves. It looks as if there was to be no end to the mischief bred by that Constitutional Convention. It is a regular Pandora's box. The Democracy of the Third District are going to "bust" things if the Capital is moved. The Democracy of the First District will smash the crockery if it is not moved. The Democracy will be distracted if they do and they will be distracted if they don't. A feeling of exasperation appears to be steadily growing up, and if things continue to increase in temperature there for the next fortnight as they have during that past, Col. SUMNER will have no need to send anything to the infernal regions and our correspondent "ICEBERG" will have to change his sobriquet again. There will be no more jay blockade while the Capital question lasts.

JOHN COLE is no doubt very much to blame. With his making ugly pictures of our good looking delegates, what else could be expected? Besides the presence alone of John's half and whippers in the lobby is enough to raise the thermometer thirty degrees. It is a very pretty fight as we view it from a point ten days distant, with the mercury at the freezing point. Our advice is, keep cool, gentlemen. And if you can't keep cool, keep as cool as you can. Better lose the capital (especially if it comes here) than to lose temper and dignity.

COMPLETE RETURN.—McDowell county

has been heard from on the subject of the recent Presidential election, and GRANT'S total majority in the State is 2,765.

The Eldersville Murder.

A Most Remarkable Case.

Arrest of the Supposed Criminal and an Accessory—Strange but Conclusive Evidence of Guilt—A Woman at the Bottom.

(Correspondence of Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

When Detective Cupples arrived at Eldersville he found that a coroner's jury had been empaneled, and they were sitting on the case. Several witnesses had been examined, and among others the wife of the murdered man, who testified that she thought Henry Briceland had committed the crime. Other circumstances and evidence then came already thrown strong suspicion upon Briceland, and on Thursday afternoon he was arrested in Hancock county, West Virginia, by Detective Cupples, Constable Porter and Mr. Charles Hanlon. Briceland is a mulatto about thirty years of age, and a carpenter by occupation. The peculiar shape of his nose has given him the name of "Hawk," by which he was commonly known in the neighborhood where he lived. He has the reputation of being very "deep," and when arrested and charged with the crime, he revealed NO CONFESSION or other evidence of his guilt, but calmly denied all knowledge of the affair. The case was adjourned without arriving at a verdict.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

(By the Western Union Line, Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe sts.)

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The Custom House Returning Board this morning promulgated the election returns for Louisiana. The results were materially from those promulgated Thursday by the Governor's Returning Board. No election returns have yet been delivered by the State authorities to the Custom House Board. The *Republic* says: "We publish this morning the official report of the election for members of the Legislature. This report has been unavoidably detained by the events which have excited the public ever since the election, but is fortunately in time for all practical purposes. It will be observed that there is a decided Republican majority in both branches of the General Assembly. The results are as follows: The State House of Representatives will probably assemble—once recognized by the Governor and the other by the Custom House Board.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durall placing the whole matter of the organization of the Legislature in the hands of the Custom House party, is the general topic of conversation. Even the Republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. As matters now stand the Custom House party have won the fight. They have thus far been supported by the General Assembly in every demand. The two Legislatures expect to meet tomorrow. The impeachment of Gov. Warmoth by the Custom House Legislature and the dispersion of the Governor's Legislature by the United States troops seems to be the programme.

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EVIDENCES OF GUILT.

Upon arriving at Eldersville, Detective Cupples at once set to work to investigate the case, and he did not labor long in vain. In Briceland's pocket was found a pass-book, and among other writings were the figures, 6 ft. 7 in. The Detective measured the board upon which the weapon had been placed at the window of Mr. Allingham's house, and found that the measure in the memorandum was the exact length of the board. A pencil mark was noticed on the board, and on going to the carpenter shop of Briceland, a short distance away, the detective found other, and more conclusive evidence of his guilt. Here was found a piece of board with a part of the pencil mark on it, and which had been sawed from the board found at the house. Two wooden pins had been held in holding the gas pipe to its place while it was fired. One of these pins had been sawed nearly off a piece of wood, and the other was broken. In the shop was found the other piece of the pin, and the two placed together fitted exactly. The change which had been used were made of pieces of lead and iron; and among the shavings and dirt of the shop were found several pieces of scrap lead and iron which evidently flew off while they were being cut from a large piece. The chisel which had been used in cutting the lead was also secured.

AN ACCESSORY ARRESTED.

After Briceland had been arrested suspicious began to be entertained that he had not been alone in the commission of the dreadful crime, and suspicion fell upon a man named Lister, a rather suspicious character, who had been seen a great deal in the company of Briceland. Lister was accordingly arrested yesterday morning by the detective, though no very strong evidence has yet been obtained against him, other than general suspicion, and that he was in the company of Briceland at six o'clock on the evening of the murder. Detective Cupples made an information against him, charging him with being an accessory, and on that charge "Squire Stewart" committed him for a hearing on next Tuesday.

WHERE BRICELAND WAS WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Briceland accounts for himself on Wednesday night by saying that he stayed at Chaplain Trux, near Paris Cross Roads, and proved that he went to bed on that night. Detective Cupples visited the place where the crime had been committed, and found where the window alight, and the window sill, that Briceland had gone to bed and then climbed out of the window at night.

"A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT."

In this, as in a great majority of such cases, an investigation revealed the fact that a woman was connected with the affair. It seems that some time ago Briceland had been very intimate with two ladies, named Kate and Maggie Howard, who lived at the house near Eldersville. About one year ago one of the girls became the mother of a child, and it was strongly suspected by many, and even plainly intimated by some, that Briceland was the father of the child. About this time, it is said, Mr. Briceland, the murdered man, circulated numerous anonymous letters to different persons in the neighborhood, in which he charged Briceland with the crime. When this came to his ears he became very angry, and is said to have declared that he would be revenged.

A large piece of the fuse, several of the alights, and other articles found in Briceland's possession, and will be presented at the proper time to tell their story of the dreadful crime.

The Constitutional Prohibition.

Since it has been discovered that the city debt is \$840,000, it appears that it already exceeds the amount allowed by the Constitution some \$62,000. This city cannot now lawfully incur one dollar of additional debt "in any manner or for any purpose." That no member of Council may vote ignorantly for the Railroad and Bridge subscriptions, in defiance of the Constitutional provision referred to, it is here subjoined:

"No county, city, school district, or municipal corporation, except in cases where such corporations have already authorized their bonds to be issued, shall hereafter be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessed valuation a few years ago. A large amount of unfulfilled bonds and United States currency notes were found, and states presses, etc. The prisoners arrived here to-day, and will be taken to Washington at once.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Mr. Mori,

the Japanese Minister, has received details of the new educational system in Japan, which embraces the organization of eight colleges, 286 high schools and over 50,000 public schools, at which the attendance is to be compulsory for all children above six years of age.

Some members of Congress are discussing the question whether the public business will probably be in such a state of forwardness two weeks hence as will justify the taking of the usual holiday recess.

A large number of visitors paid their respects to the President to-day; among them A. G. Curtis, Senator Wilson and several other Senators and Representatives.

The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers Home, have, with the approval of the President and Secretary of War, decided to improve the grounds of that institution by the purchase of Harwood, New Jersey, near the home, the terms of purchase very advantageous to the home.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners: After a three years working peace policy, the Board find cause for congratulation that their anticipations of the success in the attempt to civilize the nomadic tribes have been so far fulfilled; that there is now reasonable assurance that the object in view is being rapidly attained. The operations of the new system called into life confidence. In justice to the whites the Indians are therefore more disposed to help themselves. Nearly five-eighths of the Indians of the United States are now civilized or partly civilized. Various fraudulent means by which agencies were formerly made fruitful sources, from which large fortunes were drawn, are now nearly abandoned. Instead of paying 30 per cent more than the full value of the new lands, the Government receives the full value of the lands it is fairly entitled to. Various religious denominations have expended large sums in Christianizing the Indians, and the success has been marked. The Board, during the three years of its existence, traveled in the performance of its duties more than 35,000 miles.

The Sioux and other tribes on the Northern Pacific Railroad are generally well disposed. The Indian Territory, with a smaller area than any of the Territories, has a population exceeding 500,000. It has more acres of land under cultivation than any other in the United States. This effectual measure of the statement that there is an unreasonable amount of land lying idle there as compared with other portions of the United States. The Board deems it a matter of congratulation that the public opinion of the country is so rapidly crystallizing in the manner of justice and humanity.

THE LOUISVILLE LIBRARY LOTTERY.

The Drawing Saturday Morning.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—The managers, trustees and many ticket holders met in Weissinger Hall, at 6 o'clock this morning. Owing to the early hour not over one hundred were present in the audience. Placing the tickets in the wheel occupied some time, and at 8:45 President Durall announced everything ready, and the blind children were introduced amid the breathless silence of the audience, which by this time nearly filled the spacious hall and galleries. The orchestra played a march, and all being ready, a blind boy drew from the wheel No. 35,600. Another blind boy drew from the opposite wheel a case, which a gentleman chosen from the audience opened, and held up the paper it contained, on which was printed in large figures, visible in all parts of the hall, \$75. The first thirty-one numbers drew prizes ranging from \$75 to \$750. The thirty-second number drew \$10,000, and the senator in the audience was immense on the display of a prize from the opposite wheel—it was the capital prize, \$75,000. The number that drew the Prize.

Accession of the New President.

CITY OF MEXICO, 1.—Lerdo de Tejada was declared elected President of the Republic of Mexico, on the 18th of November, to that effect was published. When the Diplomatic Corps visited him in an unofficial capacity to-day, the new President had taken formal possession of his office, and to-morrow the Diplomatic Corps will make an official visit. Preparations are being made for a series of festivities in honor of the election of President Lerdo. Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which will take place on the 15th inst.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—A special agent of the Treasury Department who for some months past has been on the trail of counterfeiters of railroad bonds, which were sold in New York over a year ago, arrested two of the leaders of the gang last Saturday, on St. Francis river, near Bolter, Arkansas. One of the men, named John M. Carpenter, is stated to have been formerly in the employ of the Treasury Department, at Washington. The other man gave the name of Edwin Cole, but is supposed to be the man who committed the heavy forgeries in New Orleans a few years ago. A large amount of unfinished bonds and United States currency notes were found, and states presses, etc. The prisoners arrived here to-day, and will be taken to Washington at once.

The Late S. N. Pike.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Regret is very generally expressed here at the sudden death of Mr. S. N. Pike. No man did more for the architecture of the city than he. His improvements and his business in this city brought him in contact with a very large number of commercial and industrial classes. His employees esteem him as a benefactor for the personal attention he gave their work, and his unfailing appreciation of faithful and efficient service. To-day this feeling was unconsciously manifested on Fourth street by many people, who in passing the opera house erected by him, stopped and gazed at the structure. It has been the general topic of conversation to-day among all classes, especially among the humblest of his former employees.

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BOSTON.

A Look Into Relief Matters.

Boston, December 7.—The Executive and Finance Committee for the aid of sufferers state that the Central Relief Committee, who have charge of persons burnt out, comprising between 800 and 1,000 families, the Committee for the relief of men thrown out of employment, who received and investigated 4,800 applications, have severely given aid to all applicants who deserved and needed it. They must continue to do so for some weeks. The Committee on Aid will require an additional sum for the proper completion of their work. Careful estimates of our future needs lead to the conviction that not less than \$150,000 will be required to give the relief which ought still to be given. Independently of the special fund for the fire-victims, the Central Relief Committee is about to make an appeal to other cities for aid, because the people of Boston are perfectly able to meet this demand, without difficulty, and that they desire and ought to desire to meet it themselves.

An adjourned annual meeting of the American Social Science Association to-day the constitution was amended so as to provide for the election of Vice Presidents to conduct the local work of the Association and to facilitate the establishment of branches. The following Vice Presidents were elected: Josiah Quincy, New York; Geo. W. Curtis, New York; W. C. Gibbs, Boston; E. L. Godkin, New York; W. D. Howells, New York; D. A. Sills and Henry O. Lee, Philadelphia; Theodore D. Woolse, New Haven; Dr. Hoyt, Madison, Wisconsin; W. T. Harris, St. Louis, and Prof. Geo. Davidson, San Francisco. Geo. W. Curtis, New York, was elected President for the ensuing year. The number of directors were increased to twenty or more. An able Board was elected, including Samuel Elliott, L. Agassiz, Gov. Washburn, Wm. Gray, President C. W. Elliot, James M. Barnard, F. B. Sanborn, T. C. Amory, and others. Henry L. Pierce has again been nominated Mayor, this time by the officers of the Republican City Convention.

Aaron Wood, 30 years of age, who lived alone in the eastern part of the town of Acton, was found murdered this morning in his dwelling. He probably had considerable money.

New York Merchants Invest in San Domingo.

New York, December 7.—The *World* says that several prominent business men have just sent by the steamer Tyber, the money for the purchase of Samana, San Domingo. They having become satisfied that the purchase which congress rejected, would be a profitable one. They have renewed the bargain with Baz on their own account.

Civil Rights in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Judge MacArthur of the Criminal Court, has reversed the decision recently given against the keeper of a restaurant, for the refusal to entertain colored men. He holds that the